BIBLICAL GREEK



teach the Word

2 Timothy 3:16-17

Elisha Center

DISCIPLESHIP COURSES

TRUTH MATTERS





Biblical Greek

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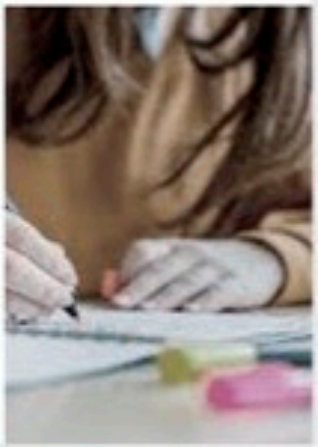
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TRUTH MATTERS

We live in a world that says there are no longer any absolutes. What is true for you may not be what is true for me – it is all relative - but it turns out truth is ABSOLUTE. Truth has a name – and it is Jesus Christ. *I am the way, THE truth, and the life. No one comes to the Father except through Me.* (John 14:6) If we want to know THE truth then we have to get to know Jesus. The way we do that is studying His Word! *Study to show thyself approved unto God, a workman that need not to be ashamed, rightly dividing the word of truth*. (2 Timothy 2:15)

We call it the Great Commission – becoming a disciple - Matthew 28:19-20. There are four verbs in the Great commission but only one is a command - make disciples! Our desire to become a disciple by studying the Word of God - but not just through a cursory reading of the Word - we want to dive in deep. Where did our Bible come from? How can we personally study it so that Jesus can speak TRUTH into our lives? We will even get into the original languages – Greek / Hebrew – to further uncover the amazing story of redemption God has written for us!

Come along as we desire to become a generation rooted and grounded in the TRUTH! Passionately desiring to know our Savior so that we can go out and powerfully proclaim Him to a world that has forgotten the God who loves and dies for them!

INTRODUCTION…

- **Why learn Greek…**
  - Greek is an inflected language. That means that word order within the sentence is irrelevant. The value of a word in a sentence is based on its conjugation (the form of the word).
    - e.g. - If I said, "the Boy is ugly and the Girl is pretty" – it means that the Boy is ugly and the girl is pretty. The reason that ugly (an adjective) belongs to boy (noun) is because of the order of the words in the sentence. If I changed the word order I would change the meaning of the sentence.
    - But in Greek word order is not important. If I said, "the boy (masculine noun) is ugly (feminine adjective) and the girl (feminine noun) is pretty (masculine adjective)" – it means the boy is pretty and the girl is ugly. Word order is not important – conjugation gives the values of the words.
    - For our purposes we are not concerned about HOW the words are conjugated (they are conjugated by changing the form of the words) because we have tools that will tell us how each word in the sentence is conjugated.
    - Greek also has a vocabulary of over 5 million words. What that means is that there is an almost guaranteed loss in any translation (English for example only has 250,000 words). No other language has enough vocabulary to keep up with Greek. By learning how to look at the original words behind our translations we are able to pull back the veil and see the original meaning.

- **A few terms to get you started:**
  - Interlinear Bible – two translations of the Bible
  - Lexicon – Dictionary
  - Strong's Numbers:
    List of every word used (in Greek and Hebrew) in the Old and New Testaments – organized by original language alphabetically. Most of your modern original language tools are based on these numbers.

THE GREEK ALPHABET

- **Know how to read Greek…**
  - We have included the Greek alphabet with its pronunciation
  - It is not required that you will be able to read Greek - at least not in this short overview
  - Although good to know – you can bypass the need to read Greek through the use of Strong's Numbers and reference tools that we will show you later in the lesson.



BASIC GRAMMAR…

- **OBSERVING DIFFERENT PARTS OF SPEECH THROUGH THE WORD:**

  - Before we begin to break down the Greek language let's review some basic grammar…

  - **Proper Nouns** - A specific name for a particular person, titles or place.
    - **Isaiah 9:6** – "For unto us a Child is born, unto us a Son is given; And the government will be upon His shoulder. And His name will be called **Wonderful, Counselor, Mighty God, Everlasting Father, Prince of Peace."**

  - **Pronouns** - A word used to substitute for a noun. Look carefully at Bible characters and the different names for God, the Holy Spirit, and Jesus Christ. (i.e. - I, He, Him, We, Us, Our, etc.)
    - **Gen 1:26** – "Then God said, "Let **Us** make man in **Our** image, according to **Our** likeness…"
    - **II Samuel 7:14** - "**I** will be **his** Father, and **he** shall be **My** son."

  - **Verbs –** Action words of which can end in either "ed" or "ing". Spend time observing the verb tenses; is it past, present or future tense usage?
    - **Romans 8:30** – "Moreover whom He **predestined,** these He also **called**; whom He called, these He also **justified**; and whom He justified, these He also **glorified**."
    - **John 7:37** – "On the last day, that great day of the feast, Jesus stood and cried out, saying, "If anyone **thirsts**, let him **come** to Me and **drink."**

  - **Adverbs**- Modifies verbs in a verse, usually ending in "ly".
    - **Ephesians 3:20** – "Now to Him who is able to do **exceedingly abundantly** above all that we ask or think, according to the power that works in us…"

  - **Adjectives** – Note words in the text that describes or modifies a noun.
    - **I Peter 2:9** - "But you are a **chosen** generation, a **royal** priesthood, a **holy** nation, His own **special** people, that you may proclaim the praises of Him who called you out of darkness into His **marvelous** light…"

  - **Prepositions -** Directional words. Use in relation to an object – in / out / over / under / through.
    - **John 14:17 -** "…the Spirit of truth, whom the world cannot receive, because it neither sees Him nor knows Him; but you know Him, for He dwells **with** you and will be **in** you."

GREEK VERBS …

- There are **13 words** that you will need to memorize in order to break down Greek verbs.
  - Tense – Present / Aorist / Perfect / Imperfect / Future / Pluperfect
  - Voice – Active / Middle / Passive
  - Mood – Indicative / Imperative / Subjunctive / Optative

- The benefit to understanding the breakdown of Greek verbs is enormous. Greek is a very descriptive language and many of its nuances are lost in translations!
  - Tense – reveals when the action of the Verb takes place
  - Voice – reveals who is performing the action of the Verb
  - Mood – revels whether the Verb is a command / fact / unknown outcome / desire

TENSE	ACTION	EXAMPLE and EXPLANATION
PRESENT	**CONTINUOUS ACTION HABITUAL ACTION OFTEN REFLECTS A LIFESTYLE**	**I Peter 1:5 – "**who are protected (**PPP**) by the power of God through faith for a salvation ready to be revealed in the last time." **PPP: P***resent Tense*, **P***assive Voice*, **P***articiple* From Peter's use of **PRESENT TENSE** one can see that in context (see also discussion of "context") he is referring to born again ones, describing them as those who are "continually being protected by the power (dunamis) of God". God's protection of His children isn't fickle, present one day and absent the next. You can see how even the most basic understanding of verb tense can add so much to the meaning. Knowledge of the tense of a verb can sometimes be critical for accurate interpretation. For example note **I John 3:9:** "No one who is born of God practices (present tense) sin (noun), because His seed abides in him and he cannot SIN (verb), because he is born of God." Look at the verb "SIN". At first glance the verse seems to imply that one who is "born of God" can never commit a sin and yet all genuine believers know that this is not a reality (**John 1:8**). When you understand that the verb SIN is in the present tense, it becomes clear that John is saying that one who is born of God cannot habitually commit sins as a way of life. The verb "practices" is also present tense and thus conveys the same thought. All believers commit sins but it is not their dominant lifestyle. The application is clear -- if one's habitual lifestyle is that of continually committing sin in the face of absolutely no desire for holiness, these individuals need to examine whether they are genuinely new creatures in Christ (**II Corinthians 5:17**) born from above (**II Corinthians 13:5**). And so one can see that in **I John 3:9** (as in most of **I John3**) the accurate interpretation of this passage is certainly aided by a proper understanding of verb tense. Depending on the context, the following adverbs may be useful to "amplify" the meaning of a verb in the present tense: "Continuously, constantly, habitually". Present Tense with the indicative mood represents a present action, as opposed to action in the past or future. In moods other than in the indicative mood, it refers only to continuous or repeated action.

TENSE	ACTION	EXAMPLE and EXPLANATION
AORIST (OR SECOND AORIST)	EFFECTIVE ACTION SUCCESSFUL ACTION SINGLE ACTION ONE-TIME ACTION States that an action occurs WITHOUT regard to its duration. It is like a snapshot which captures an action at specific point in time. In indicative mood, aorist can indicate a specific action (happens at a specific point in time) in the past.	**I Peter 1:3 – "**Blessed be the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ who according to His great mercy has caused us to be born again (**AAP**) to a living hope through the resurrection of Jesus Christ from the dead,." **AAP: A***orist Tense,* ***A****ctive Voice,* **P***articple* The **AORIST TENSE** conveys the truth that the believer's new birth (indicative mood is a statement of fact) has occurred at a point in the past without specifying when this event occurred. The passive voice indicates this new birth was produced by a Source outside of the recipient and that Source is "the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ". Depending on the context the following adverbs may be useful to "amplify" the meaning of the action portrayed by the aorist tense: "Effectively, successfully, completely, even once, actually, really". **AORIST TENSE** is somewhat difficult to grasp, so don't be frustrated if you don't receive any glowing practical insights initially. If you continue to perform Word Studies (including verb tense, voice and mood) as an integral part of your Bible study, you will begin to appreciate the meaning of the aorist tense and you will begin to receive insights from this understanding.
PERFECT	ACTION COMPLETED at a SPECIFIC POINT of TIME in PAST (*) with results CONTINUING into the PRESENT (=>). In certain contexts the results are PERMANENT. Schematically illustrated by a "dot" (*) denoting a definite action in the past followed by a line (=>) indicating effect of that action continuing into present *=======>	**I Peter 1:4** – "to *obtain* an inheritance which is imperishable and undefiled and will not fade away, reserved (**PPP**) in heaven for you" **PPP: P***erfect Tense,* ***P****assive Voice,* **P***articple* In this verse Peter uses the **PERFECT TENSE** to convey the truth of the "living hope" (not "hope so" but a certain expectation of future good. That believers have an inheritance that has been reserved for us at a point of time in the past (when we were born again) and remains in a state of being "reserved". What a great picture. When taking a long road trip we have all had the misfortune of arriving at our motel late at night, only to discover that our reservation has been given away! Peter says that this "mistake" will not happen to believers when we reach our final destination in heaven, for our future home (and inheritance) have been reserved for us in the past and that reservation is valid for all eternity because the "reservation price" has been "paid in full". (Jesus' words were "It is finished" in **John 19:30**, also perfect tense! Means full payment for our sins paid in the past with His blood and the effect of that payment enduring into the present and throughout eternity!). One can see how a simple understanding of the **PERFECT TENSE** can often amplify the meaning not readily apparent in the English translation, because this tense has no exact equivalent in English.

TENSE	ACTION	EXAMPLE and EXPLANATION
IMPERFECT	REPEATED or CONTINUAL ACTION IN THE PAST	**Acts 16:7** – "And after they came to Mysia, they were trying (**IAI**) to go into Bithynia, and the Spirit of Jesus did not permit them " **IAI: I**mperfect Tense, **A**ctive Voice, **I**ndicative Mood The **IMPERFECT** tense can often paint a vivid picture of an action (a veritable "motion picture") which is repeated in the past -- the idea is that the action happens over and over and over -- in **Acts 16:7** Luke uses the **IMPERFECT** tense to portray Paul attempting to enter Bithynia, being hindered in some way by the Holy Spirit and yet trying again and again to enter! This dramatic picture gives us an intriguing insight into the heart of Paul that cannot be gleaned without a basic understanding of the imperfect tense. Doesn't the added insight help make this verse literally "come alive"? This is often the effect of the **IMPERFECT** tense. Look at some other examples:. **Mark 4:37 -** "And there *arose a fierce gale of wind, and the waves were breaking over (imperfect tense) the boat so much that the boat was already filling up". Can't you picture yourself in the boat with the waves pounding again and again (imperfect tense conveys this picture) against the side and even beginning to fill the boat with water. These examples should help you see the wonderful added insights that are possible with just a simple understanding of the verb tenses. If you are intrigued, take some time and practice applying your new understanding to a few other NT verses that use the **IMPERFECT** tense and see if you do not glean some added insights which simply make some of these texts "come alive" as you envision the action suggested by the imperfect tense in each of the following verses (this exercise will be most beneficial if you read verses in context) **Matthew 2:4** - "he began to inquire" (imperfect); **Matthew 26:59** - "kept trying to obtain (imperfect) false testimony" **Matthew 27:23** - "they kept shouting (imperfect) all the more" **Mark 7:26** – "Now the woman was a Gentile, of the Syrophoenician race. And she kept asking (imperfect) Him to cast the demon out of her daughter." **Acts21:30** - "they dragged (imperfect) him out of the temple" If you have meditated on the pictures portrayed by the over and over (imperfect tense) actions in each of the preceding verses you are beginning to see the incredible value of a simple understanding of this tense. You were probably familiar with each of the scenes depicted, but heretofore you had viewed them only as "black and white stills", whereas now illumined by your understanding of the imperfect tense, you have seen them as vividly "colorized motion pictures".

TENSE	ACTION	EXAMPLE and EXPLANATION
FUTURE	AN ACTION THAT HAS YET TO TAKE PLACE	**Acts 17:32** – "And when they heard of the resurrection of the dead, some mocked, while others said, "We will hear **(FMI)** you again on this matter." **FMI**: **F**uture, **M**iddle, **I**ndicative The future tense corresponds to the English future and indicates the contemplated or certain occurrence of an event that has not yet occurred. **Matthew 6:24** – "No man can serve two masters: for either he will hate the one, and love the other; or else he will hold (Future) to the one, and despise the other. Ye cannot serve God and mammon." **Acts 1:8** – "But ye shall receive (Future) power, after that the Holy Ghost is come upon you: and ye shall be witnesses unto me both in Jerusalem, and in all Judea, and in Samaria, and unto the uttermost part of the earth." **Romans 7:24** – "O wretched man that I am! who shall deliver (Future) me from the body of this death?"
PLUPERFECT	INDICATES AN EVENT VIEWED AS HAVING BEEN ONCE AND FOR ALL ACCOMPLISHED IN PAST TIME	**EXAMPLE and EXPLANATION** **Matthew 7:24-25** – "Therefore whosoever hears these sayings of mine, and doeth them, I will liken him unto a wise man, which built his house upon a rock: And the rain descended, and the floods came, and the winds blew, and beat upon that house; and it fell not: for it was founded **(PLPI)** upon a rock." **PLPI: PL**uperfect, **P**assive, **I**ndicative The **PLUPERFECT** tense in Greek occurs rarely. It corresponds in a single Greek word to the sense of the English pluperfect, which indicates an event viewed as having been once and for all accomplished in past time. In contrast, the perfect tense reflects the final completion of an action at the present moment described. In translation the Greek **PLUPERFECT** may not always follow the rendering of the English pluperfect, due to excessive wordiness. The English pluperfect is normally formed with the past tense of the "helping" verbs "to have" or "to be," plus the past participle, e.g., "He had finished." The English perfect is formed by the present tense of the helping verb plus the past participle, e.g., "He has finished." **Luke 6:48** – "He is like a man which built an house, and dug deep, and laid the foundation on a rock: and when the flood arose, the stream beat vehemently upon that house, and could not shake it: for it was founded (Pluperfect) upon a rock." **Luke 16:20** – "And there was a certain beggar named Lazarus, which was laid (Pluperfect) at his gate, full of sores," **Hebrews 7:11** – "If therefore perfection were by the Levitical priesthood, (for under it the people received the law (Pluperfect), what further need was there that another priest should rise after the order of Melchizedek, and not be called after the order of Aaron?"

GREEK VERBS - VOICE…

ACTIVE VOICE	- Verbs in active voice picture the **SUBJECT** as the **DOER** or **PERFORMER** of the action. It represents the action as being accomplished by the subject of the verb. - **I Peter 1:13** – "Therefore, gird (the loins of) your minds *for action*, keep sober (**PAP**) *in spirit*, fix your hope completely on the grace to be brought to you at the revelation of Jesus Christ." **PAP**: **P***resent Tense,* **A***ctive Voice,* **P***articiple*
PASSIVE VOICE	- **SUBJECT RECEIVES** the action by an **OUTSIDE** force or power. **SUBJECT** is the **RECIPIENT** of some action or effect. In English it usually takes a form of the verb "to be" to express the passive. - **I Peter 1:15 – "**but like the Holy One Who called you, be (**API**) holy yourselves also in all your behavior." **API: A***orist Tense,* **P***assive Voice,* **I***mperative Mood* - Peter's point then is that it is not believers who make themselves holy (e.g. - by keeping a list of does and do nots) but it is God Who makes us progressively more and more holy as we surrender our will to His sweet will.
MIDDLE VOICE	- **SUBJECT INITIATES** the action and **PARTICIPATES** in the results of the action. English does not have a Middle Voice and so it is often difficult to reflect this voice in the English translation. - **I Peter 1:6** – "In this you greatly rejoice (**PMI**) even though now for a little while, if necessary, you have been distressed by various trials." **PMI**: **P***resent Tense,* **M***iddle Voice,* **I***ndicative Mood* - **I Peter 1:13** – **"**Therefore, gird (**AMP**) (the loins of) your minds *for action*..." **AMP: A***orist Tense,* **M***iddle Voice,* **P***articiple*

GREEK VERBS - MOOD…

INDICATIVE MOOD	- **MOOD of CERTAINTY** - simply states a thing as being a **FACT**. - **I Peter 1:8**- "and though you have not seen Him, you love Him, and though you do not see Him now, but believe in Him, you greatly rejoice (**PMI**) with joy inexpressible and full of glory." **PMI**: **P***resent Tense,* **M***iddle Voice,* **I***ndicative Mood*
IMPERATIVE MOOD	- **COMMAND** - Calls for the recipient to perform a certain action by the order and authority of one commanding. Imperative mood can also indicate a request or entreaty - **I Peter 1:13** – "Therefore, gird (the loins of) your minds *for action*, keep sober *in spirit*, fix your hope (**AAI**) completely on the grace to be brought to you at the revelation of Jesus Christ. " **AAI**: **A***orist Tense,* **A***ctive Voice,* **I***mperative Mood*
SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD	- **MOOD of PROBABILITY** (possibility, potentiality) - expresses action which **MAY** or **SHOULD** happen but which is **NOT NECESSARILY TRUE** at present. Suggests that the action is **CONTINGENT** upon some **CONDITION** being met. - **I Peter 1:7** – "so that the proof of your faith, being more precious than gold which is perishable, even though tested by fire, may be found (**APS**) to result in praise and glory and honor at the revelation of Jesus Christ;" **APS**: **A***orist Tense,* **P***assive Voice,* **S***ubjunctive Mood*
OPTATIVE MOOD	- **EXPRESSES A WISH** or **DESIRE** most often specifically indicates a **PRAYER**. In a few cases the optative mood expresses the **STRONGEST POSSIBLE WISH** regarding an event, especially in the phrase "*May it never be*". - **I Peter 1:2** – "according to the foreknowledge of God the Father, by the sanctifying work of the Spirit, to obey Jesus Christ and be sprinkled with His blood: May grace and peace be yours in the fullest measure (**APO**)." **APO**: **A***orist Tense,* **P***assive Voice,* **O***ptative Mood*

GREEK IF CONDITIONS…

- Conditional sentences are "If ..., then ..." statements.
  - They make a statement that if something happens, then something else will happen.
  - The 'If" condition appears over **200 times** in the New Testament!
  - The Greek "if" Condition contains two elements - the "cause" verb and the "effect" verb.
  - The Condition of the "if" statement if revealed by the Tense and Mood of those verbs.

- **1st Class - If and it is true**
  - Example: 1st class - If (Since) he is studying Greek, he will learn Greek.
  - The First-Class Condition assumes that the "if" Condition is true for the sake of argument.
  - The First-Class Condition is formed by the "cause" verb being in the indicative mood, in any tense; with any mood and tense in the "effect" verb.
  - **Matthew 4:3** – "Now when the tempter came to Him, he said, "If [first class] You are [indicative] the Son of God, command that these stones become bread."

- **2nd Class - If and it is not true**
  - Example: 2nd class- If he had studied, he would have learned Greek
  - The Second-Class Condition assumes that the "if" Condition is false for the sake of argument.
  - The Second-Class Condition is formed by the "cause" verb being in the indicative mood, but the "cause" verb must be in the past tense (Aorist / Imperfect).
  - **Luke 7:39** – "When the Pharisee who had invited Him saw this, he spoke to himself, saying, "This Man, if [second class] He were a prophet, would know [imperfect / indicative] who and what manner of woman this is who is touching Him, for she is a sinner."

- **3rd Class - If and it may be true**
  - 3rd class- If he studies, he will learn Greek
  - The Third-Class Condition assumes that the "if" Condition has an uncertain outcome.
  - The Third-Class Condition is formed by the "cause" verb being in the subjunctive mood, in any tense; with any mood and tense in the "effect" verb.
  - **I Corinthians 7:9** – "If [first class] they can't control [indicative] themselves, they should go ahead and marry..."
  - **I Corinthians 7:28** – "If [third class] you do get married [subjunctive] …"

- **4th Class - If and I want it to be true**
  - 4th class- If he would study, he would learn Greek.
  - The Fourth-Class Condition assumes that the "if" Condition has an uncertain outcome, but there is a desire for the implied outcome.
  - The Fourth Class Condition is formed by the "cause" verb being in the Optative mood, in any tense; with the "effect" verb also being in the Optative mood, in any tense.
  - **I Peter 3:14** – "If [Fourth class] you should suffer [optative] for righteousness' sake, you are blessed."

GREEK PARTICIPLES…

- The Greek participle is a verbal adjective – a Greek Participle elaborates or helps to define the main Verb of the sentence. The main Verb will be the main action (often in the Imperative or Indicative Mood).
  - It behaves like a verb and an adjective.
  - As a verb it has tense and voice - but no mood (instead it will say Participle)
  - It appears in the present, aorist, perfect and future tenses (the *future participle* has only twelve occurrences in the New Testament).

- **Present Participle**
  - The present participle indicates action that is simultaneous with the action of the main verb (the main verb being the primary, finite verb in the sentence - i.e., the verb which indicates the person doing the action).

- **Aorist Participle**
  - The aorist participle usually expresses action prior to that of the main verb. That is, if the main verb is in the present tense, then the aorist participle will convey the action that occurred before the main verb.

- **Perfect Participle**
  - The perfect participle also indicates action that is takes place before that of the main verb, with the additional factor of emphasizing an ongoing action.

- **Future Participle**
  - The future participle expresses action that happens after the main verb. If the verb were aorist, then the action expressed by the future participle will be after that of the aorist

- **Example - Mathew 28:19-20** – "Go therefore and make disciples of all the nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit, teaching them to observe all things that I have commanded you; and lo, I am with you always, even to the end of the age. Amen."
  - In the example there are 4 Verbs – Go / Make disciples / Baptizing / Teaching.
  - There is only one main Verb - Make disciples - the only verb in the Imperative mood!
  - **Go** – Aorist/Passive/**Participle** - Tells us to make disciples - first (Aorist) we must be sent (passive)
  - **Make disciples** - Aorist/Active/**Imperative** – command of the Great Commission
  - **Baptizing** – Present/Active/**Participle** - to make disciples at the same time (present) we baptize (active) them.
  - **Teaching** – Present/Active/**Participle** - to make disciples at the same time (present) we teach (active) them.
  - The use of the Greek participle gives us amplified meaning of the Verbs.

GREEK NOUNS…

- Understanding Greek nouns can be very helpful in interpreting a passage.
- Greek is a highly inflected language (e.g. the forms of words change to indicate the role each word plays in the sentence), a noun changes forms based upon its relationship to other words and how it functions in the sentence.
- The form of the noun is given by its form to indicate the noun's role in the sentence. The forms are changed according to certain patterns that indicate its – CASE / GENDER / and NUMBER.
- Greek grammar requires that everything must agree in CASE / GENDER / and NUMBER. This agreement makes the association of Greek words very clear. (e.g. - You can always know what noun and adjective belongs to because they will agree in Number / Gender / Case.)

- **Number:**
  - Simply refers to whether there is only one (**singular**) – or more than one (**plural**).
  - A noun that is in a singular form indicates "only one".
  - A noun that is in the plural form indicates "more than one."
  - The Greek language always makes a distinction between singular and plural forms.

- **Gender:**
  - Every noun must fall into one of three categories of gender: **masculine**, **feminine**, or **neuter**.
  - Gender, as it relates to nouns does not necessarily refer to "male" and "female". It refers to grammatical gender, which is determined purely by grammatical usage and must be learned by observation.
  - Although nouns referring to people or animals that are obviously "male" or "female" would normally (but not always) be classified as masculine or feminine accordingly, the gender of most nouns seems to be somewhat arbitrary. Although gender can refer to the actual gender of a person or animal – it is more generally used only to identify the association between different parts of the sentence. Whether an object is male / female / or neuter is often an arbitrary association – it has nothing to do with the actual gender of say, a brush or house. (e.g. – House may be a masculine noun while brush in feminine. There is no reason for the gender association beyond a tool of Greek grammar that enables you to find the association between words in a sentence.)
  - The fact of gender, when considering a word in isolation, is of little importance. But in analyzing a sentence as a whole, gender may play a key role, especially when considered along with adjectives and pronouns (noting the gender will tell you which noun the adjective or pronoun belong to). Taking note of the gender may alter altogether what a sentence may seem to be saying in English.

- **Case:**
  - There are 5 cases in the Greek language. The case of a noun informs you of the role or purpose that the noun in question takes in a given sentence.

  - **Nominative** – Designated the noun doing the main action of the verb
    - A noun or pronoun that is the subject of the sentence is always in the nominative case.
    - **Ephesians 5:25**. - "Christ loved the church and gave Himself for her"
    - The word "Christ" is in the nominative case in Greek and is therefore the subject of this sentence.

  - **Genitive** - Modifying noun - often possessive
    - For the most part, the genitive is often viewed as the case of possession. In more technical terms one noun in the genitive case helps to qualify another noun. The genitive case has more uses than most other cases. The most common use of the genitive is to show possession (although it does not necessarily indicate actual, literal ownership).
    - **Mark 14:47 -** "The servant of the high priest" -. The words "of the high priest" are in the genitive case in Greek and modify the word "servant". Here the genitive helps to qualify "which" servant the writer is referring to. It is helping to limit the sphere of all servants to a particular one.

  - **Dative** - Someone or something associated with the action of sentence, but not the subject
    - The dative is the case of the indirect object or may also indicate the means by which something is done. It is used most often in one of three general categories: indirect object, means, or location. Most commonly it is used as the indirect object of a sentence. It may also indicate the means by which something is done or accomplished. Used as a dative of location, it can show the "place", "time", or "sphere" in which something may happen.
    - **Luke 11:13** – "He will give the Holy Spirit (Indirect object) to those who ask." In the example "Holy Spirit" is in the Dative case. He is the indirect object of the sentence.
    - **Philippians 4:6** - "Be anxious for nothing, but in everything by prayer (Means) and petition, with thanksgiving, let your requests be made known to God." In this sentence, there is a single Greek word translated into the phrase "by prayer" showing the means by which to let our requests be made known to God.
    - **Matthew 20:19 -** "... and on the third day (Location) He will be raised up." The phrase "the third day" is in the dative case, showing the time in which Jesus will be raised.

  - **Accusative** - Designates the sentences direct object
    - The accusative case is the case of the direct object, receiving the action of the verb. Like the other cases, the accusative has a wide variety of uses, but its main function is as the direct object of a transitive verb. The direct object will most often be in the accusative case.
    - **Hebrews 2:11** – "For both He [nominative] who sanctifies [active] and those who are being sanctified [passive] are all of one, for which reason He is not ashamed to call them [accusative] brethren." In the example the pronoun "them" is in the accusative. They are receiving the action of the sentence [sanctification].

  - **Vocative** - Designates someone or something that is being directly addressed
    - The vocative is the case of direct address. It is used when one person is speaking to another, calling out or saying their name, or generally addressing them. With many nouns, the case form of the vocative is the same as the nominative, but the context and function leave no question as to whether the person is being addressed or spoken about.
    - **Acts 7:59** - "... Lord Jesus, receive my spirit." Here Stephen is directly addressing the Lord, so the form of "Lord Jesus" is in the vocative case.

GREEK ARTICLES…

- **Definite Article**
  - The Greek language has no indefinite article “a”
  - The Greek language has the definite article “the”.
  - The purpose of the Greek definite article is to emphasize a word. It makes the word more significant or important.
  - The definite article "the" must always match the word it modifies in its CASE / GENDER / and NUMBER.

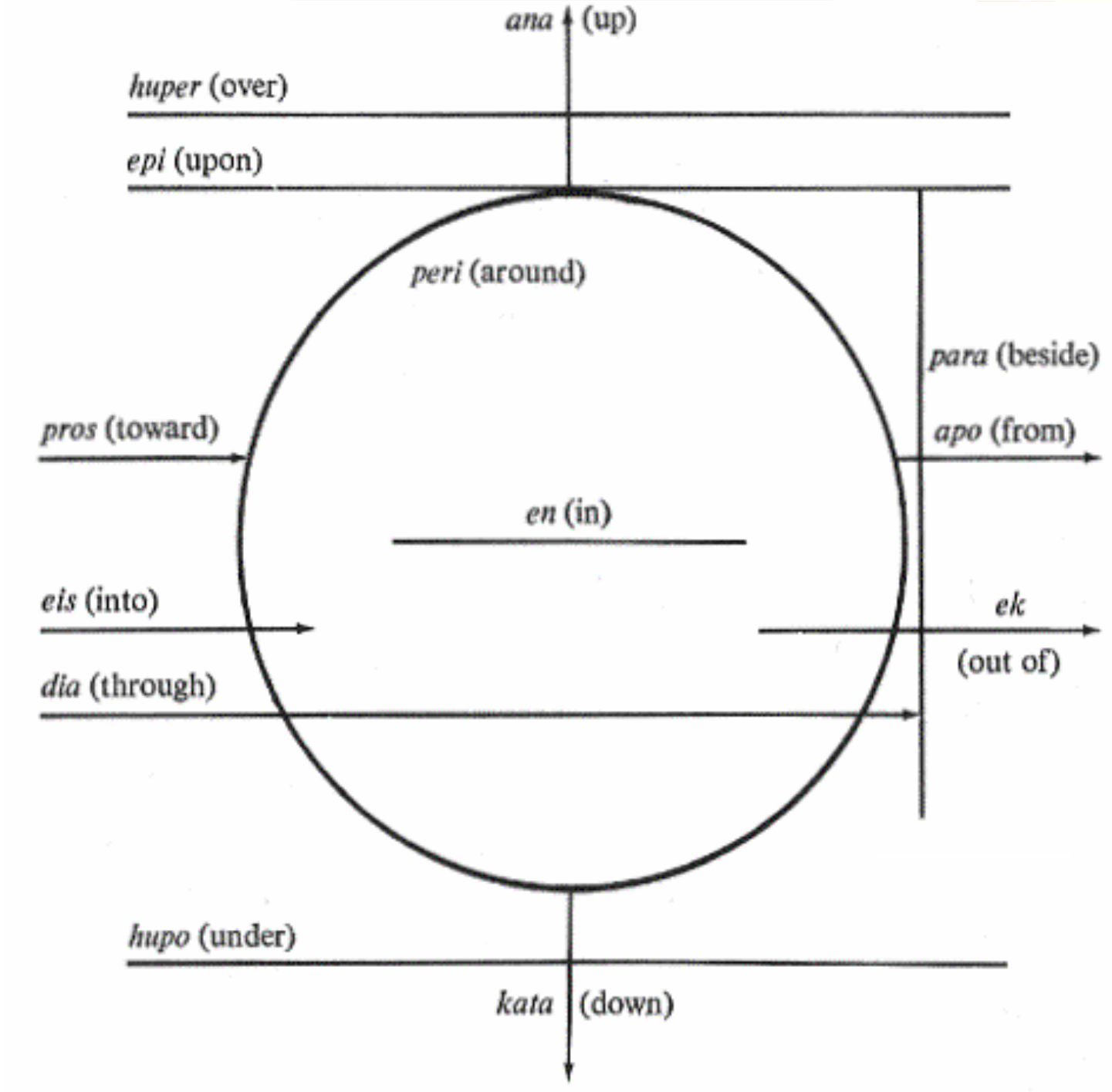
- **The definite article with a noun**
  - When the definite article "the", comes before a noun, and it agrees with the noun in CASE / GENDER / and NUMBER - it marks contrast, makes the noun stand out, and adds emphasis. The definite article also identifies or reveals identity.
    - Titles in scripture normally have the definite article. Ho Theos (the God) and Ho Christos (the Jesus) are identifying God and Jesus as the one God of the Bible (there are many Gods), and Jesus the Son of God our Savior. (Jesus was a common name among the Jews. Many men were named Jesus).
    - In Romans chapter 6, Paul repeatedly places the definite article before the word "sin" (hamartia) indicating that he is not talking in this chapter about "a sin", some "amount" of sin, or "sinning" in general, but the sin nature! He is contrasting our new nature and our old nature and urging us to live in the new nature!
    - **John 1:1** - “*In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God*.” Notice that we are not talking about A word but THE Word. The definite article makes the Word more important or significant than a word.
  - When a noun is not immediately preceded by the definite article, the absence of the article is just as important as the presence of the article, and its absence emphasizes the quality or character of the person or thing designated in the context.
    - **Romans 3:21** - "*But now the righteousness of God without the law is manifested*". Paul did not place the definite article with "nomas" (law). This means he is not speaking of "the Old Testament Law" - but "good works". All through this context, Paul uses the definite article to speak of "the" Old testament Law itself, and the lack of the article to speak of “good works" to attempt to be righteous.

- **The definite article with an adjective**
  - When the definite article "the" comes before an adjective - and it agrees with the adjective and the noun being modified in CASE / GENDER / and NUMBER - it indicates that the adjective is stating a quality of the noun it modifies.
    - "Ho pistos doulos" = the faithful servant
    - "Ho pistos ho doulos" = the faithful servant
  - When the definite article "the", comes before the noun, but not the adjective, and it agrees with the adjective and the noun being modified in case, number, and gender, it is stating new information about the noun.
    - "Ho doulos pistos" = "the servant (is) faithful"
    - "pistos ho doulos" = "the servant (is) faithful"

GREEK PREPOSITIONS…

- **Prepositions -** Directional words. Use in relation to an object – in / out / over / under / through.
- Greek prepositions are the foundation for a wide variety of Greek words. Familiarity with Greek prepositions can be very helpful in understanding the meaning and definition of certain words.
  - e.g. - ekklesia – Church.
    - Ek – out / Klesia – called - the called out ones.
  - e.g. – The three fold ministry of the Holy Spirit
    - Para – come along side
    - En – to indwell the believer upon salvation
    - Epi – to come upon the believer – baptism of the Spirit

GREEK PREPOSITION CHART



Review - Simplified Greek

1. Give the Greek definition of the following words

    1. John 21 – Love
        - How is it used in the chapter?
        - How is it translated (look at Jesus use and Peter's use of the word)

    2. One accord
        - How many times does it appear in the Bible?
        - How is it translated

    3. Baptism
        - How many times does it appear in the Bible?
        - How is it translated

    4. Grace
        - How many times does it appear in the Bible?
        - How is it translated

    5. I Corinthians 1:27 – Foolish
        - What English word does it sound like?
        - How is it translated

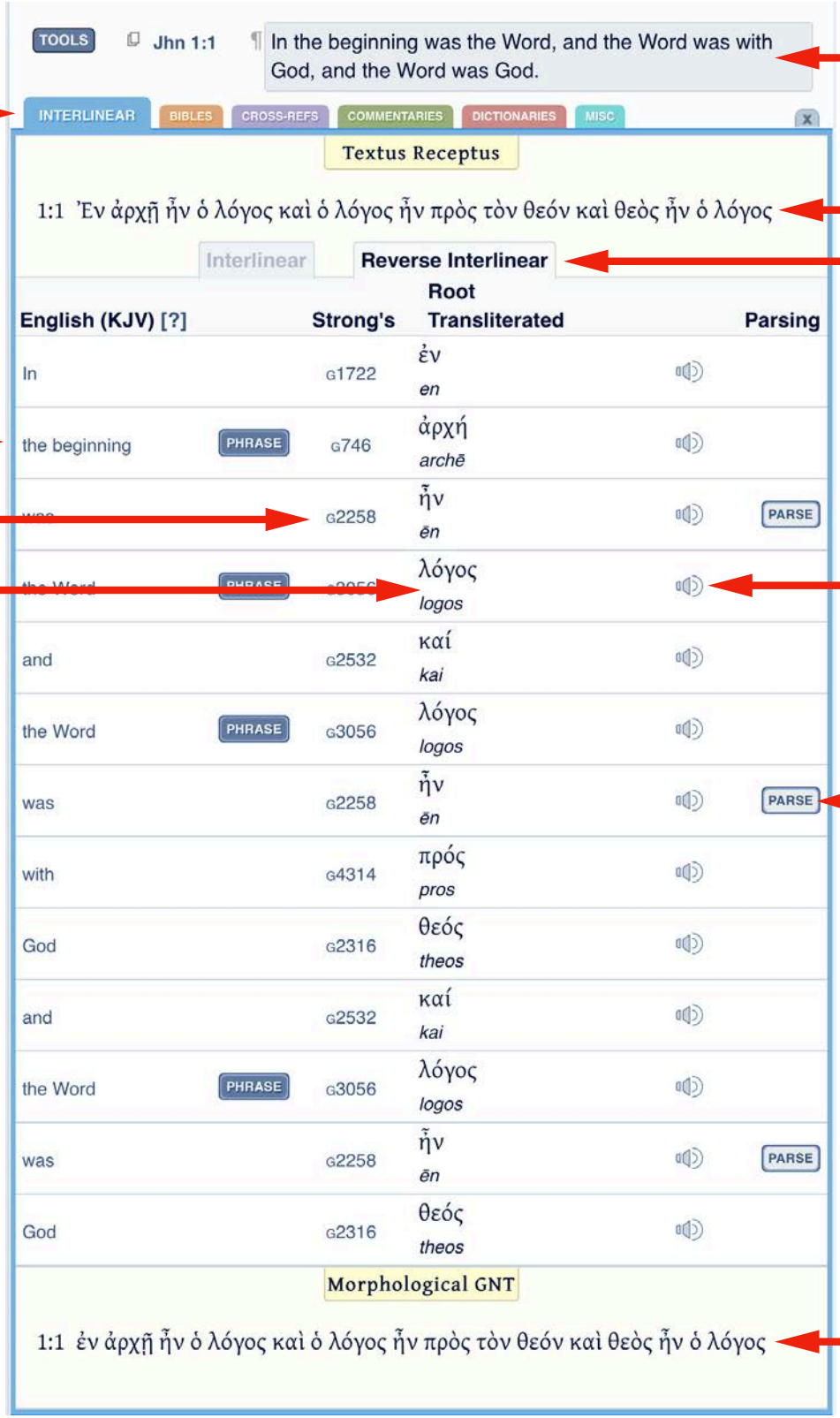
    6. Fear
        - How many times does it appear in the Bible?
        - How is it translated

2. Find the Voice / Tense / Mood of the following verbs, and explain in your own words the impact it has on the word:
    1. Hebrews 2:11 – Sanctified / Sanctifies
    2. I John 3:6 – Sins / Sin
    3. Mark 4:37 – Waves beat
    4. Mark 10:24 – Astonished
    5. John 10:28 – Perish…
    6. Luke 7:48 – Forgiven
    7. Matthew 7:25 – Founded
    8. Luke 11:9-10 – Ask / Seek /Knock
    9. Acts 8:37 – Believe
    10. Acts 16:31 – Believe
    11. Matthew 6:14 – Forgive

3. Define the purpose of the Greek Participles in Matthew 28:19-20:
    1. What is the main verb?
    2. What do the other verbs mean?
    3. What do they tell us about the Great Commission?

4. Define which of the 4 if conditions if used, and how it effects the passage:
    1. I Corinthians 7:28 – If you marry
    2. Matthew 4:3 – If you are the Son of God
    3. Matthew 4:9 – If you will fall down and worship me
    4. Matthew 12:7 – If you had known
    5. Romans 10:9 – If you confess
    6. Galatians 1:8 – Peach any other gospel
    7. Galatians 2:14 – live in the manner of the gentiles
    8. James 4:15 – The Lord wills
    9. Acts 20:16 (GMNT) – If it were possible
    10. Acts 20:16 (TR) – If it were possible

Bible Study Tools:
1. Interlinear
2. Bibles
3. Cross References
4. Commentaries
5. Dictionaries



English Verse

TR Greek Text

Reverse Interlinear: Follows the English

English Word

Strongs Number

Greek Word

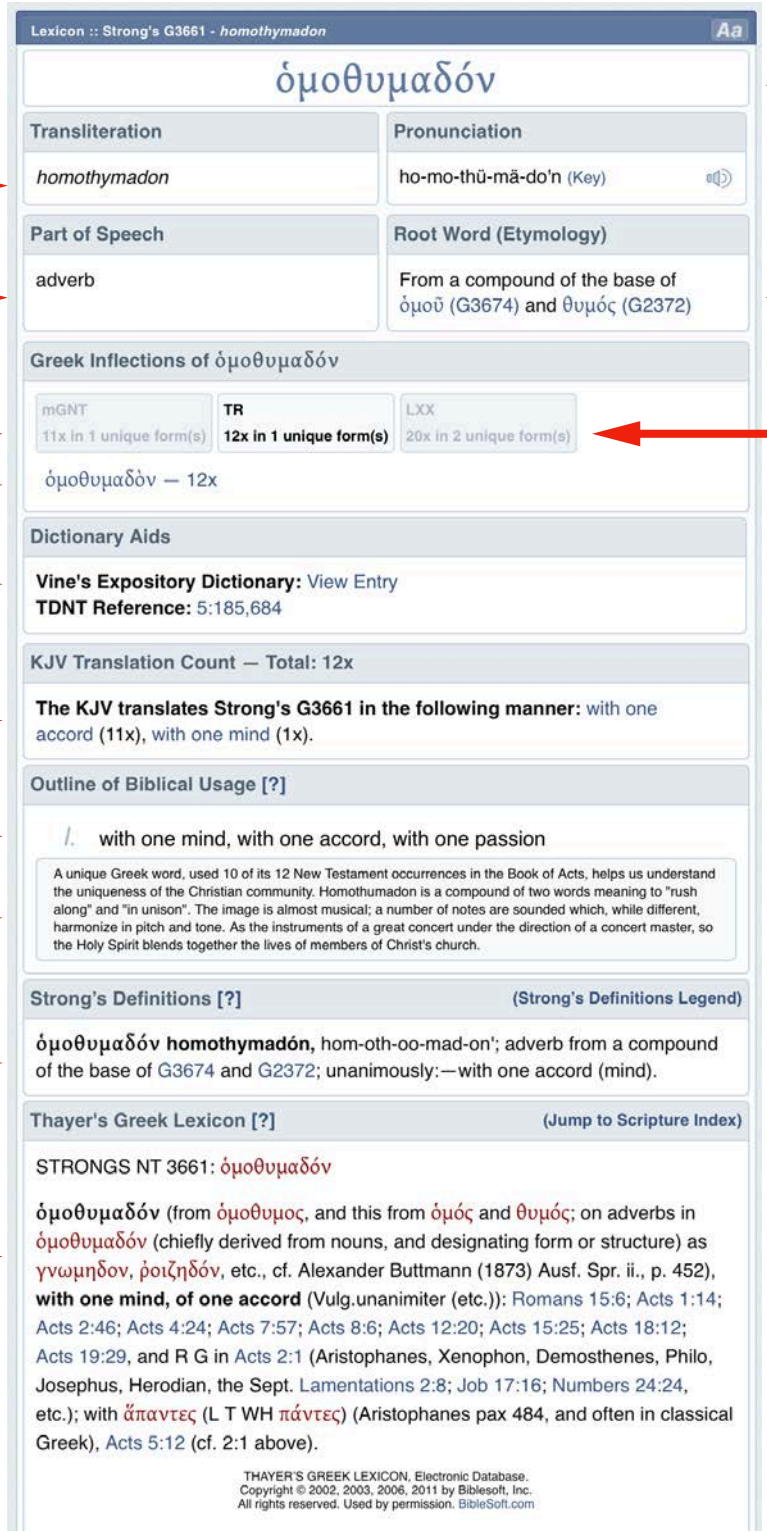
Pronunciation

Parsing:
Only available for VERBS in the Reverse Interlinear

MGNT Greek Text

Reverse Interlinear Verse Breakdown

Strongs Number Breakdown



Greek Word (in Greek)

Greek Word (in English)

Part of Speech

Root Word (often compound)

Two Greek NT Translations: mGNT / TR

Greek OT Translation

How many times the word appears in Greek

Dictionary for the word

Word count in KJV - how it is translated

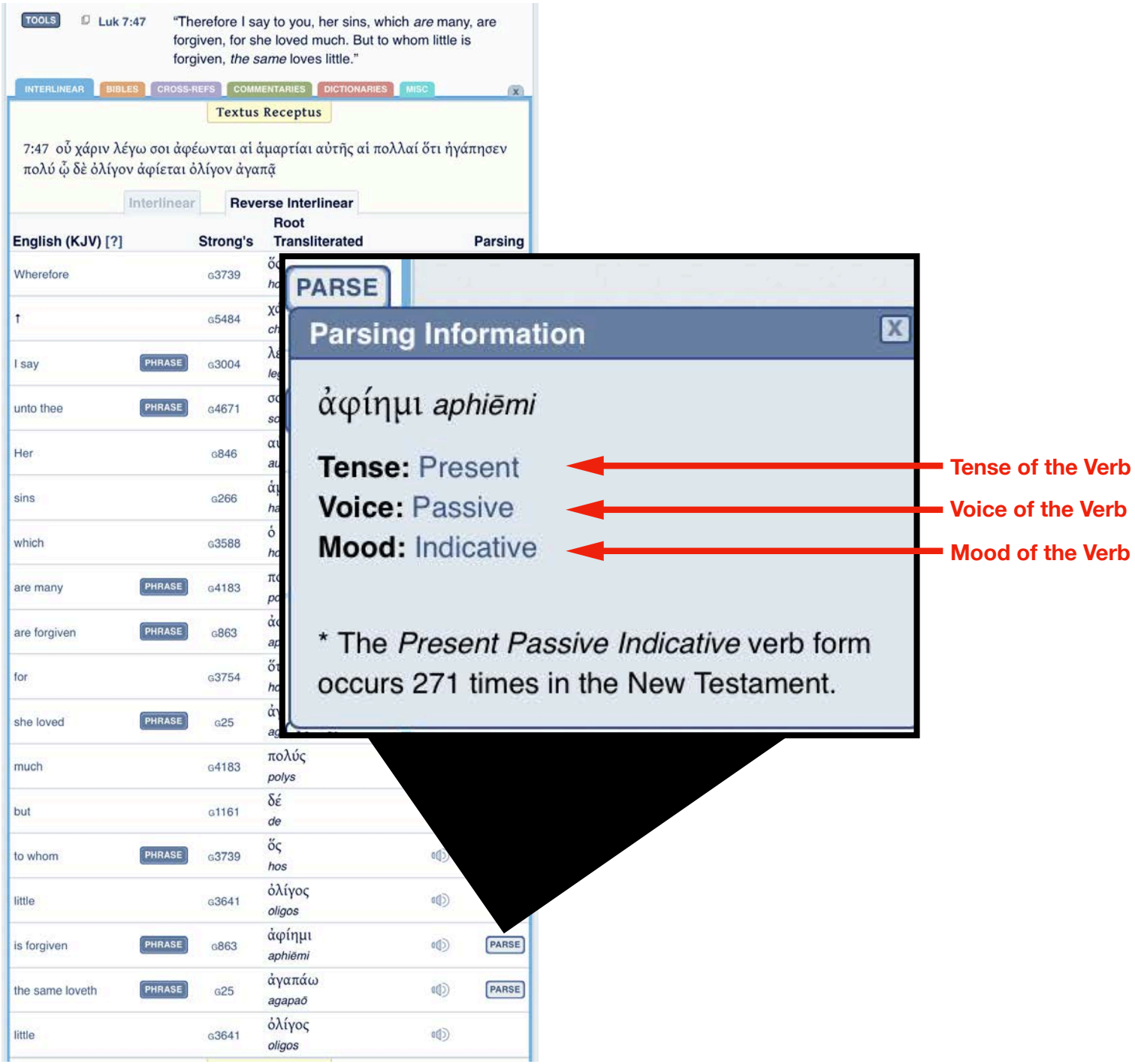
Simple Definition

Expanded Definition

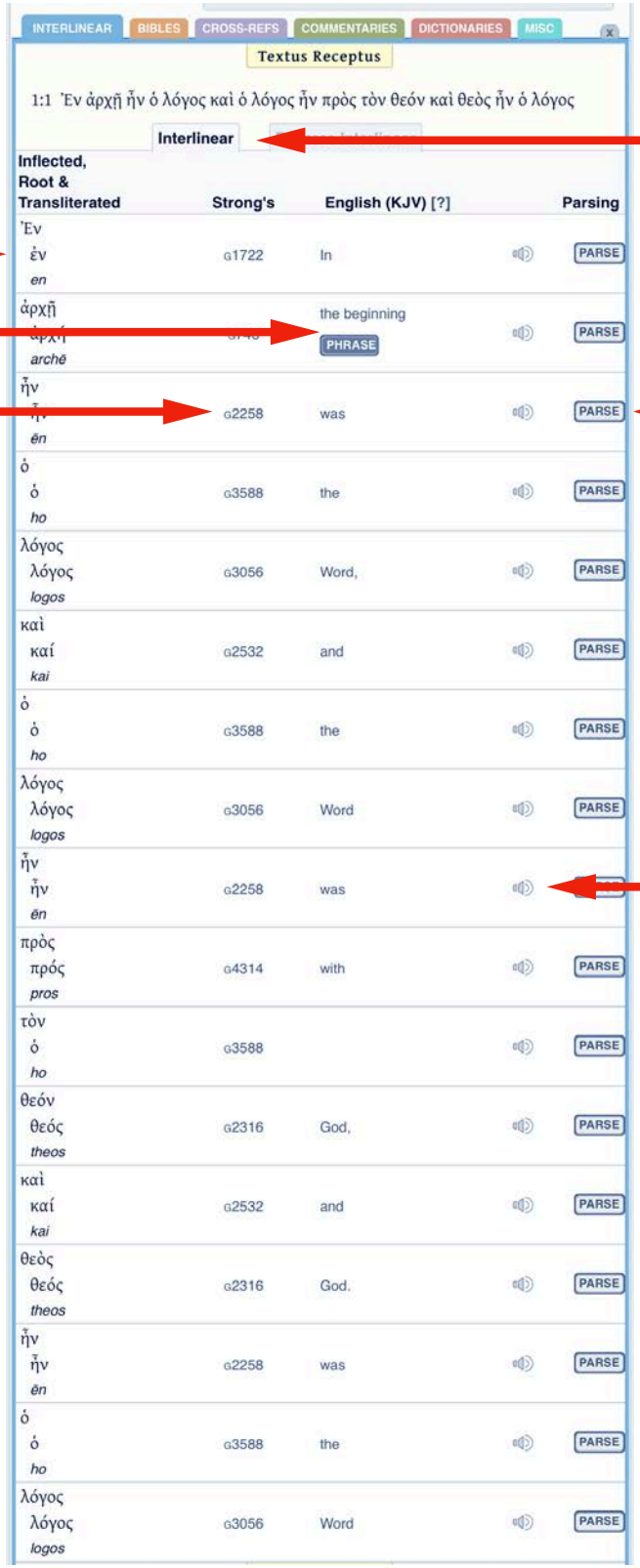
Strongs Definition

Thayers Definition

Reverse Interlinear Parsing



Interlinear
Verse Breakdown



Greek Word

English Word

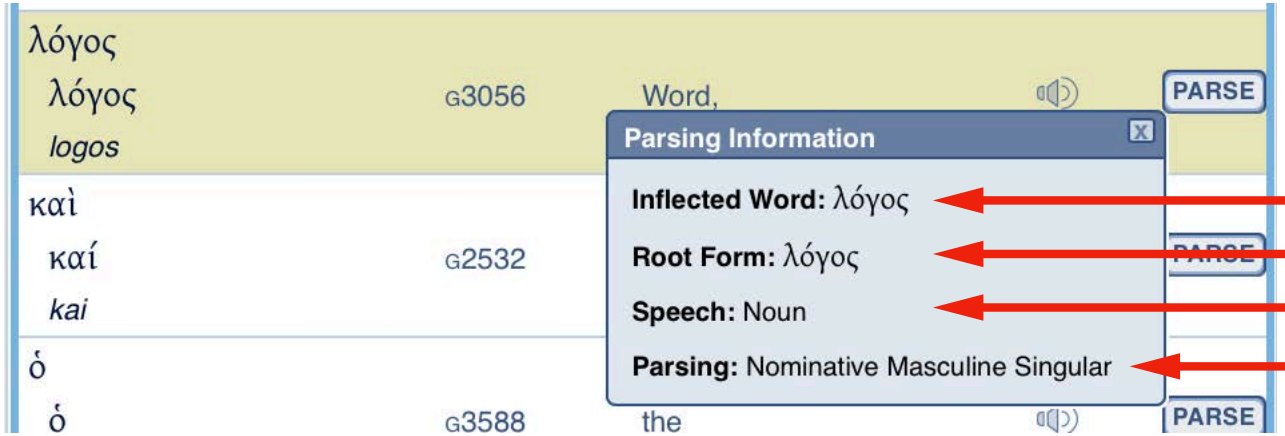
Strongs Number

Interlinear:
Follows the Greek

Parsing:
Available for
EVERY word in the
Interlinear

Pronunciation

Interlinear Parsing

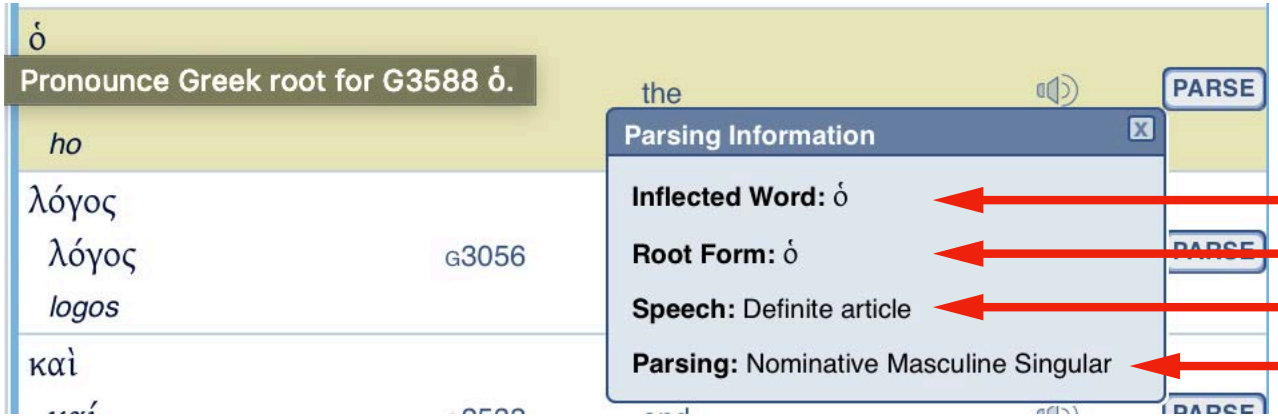


Word as it is spelled in the verse

Root of the Word (no conjugation)

Part of speech

Case / Gender / Number



Word as it is spelled in the verse

Root of the Word (no conjugation)

Part of speech

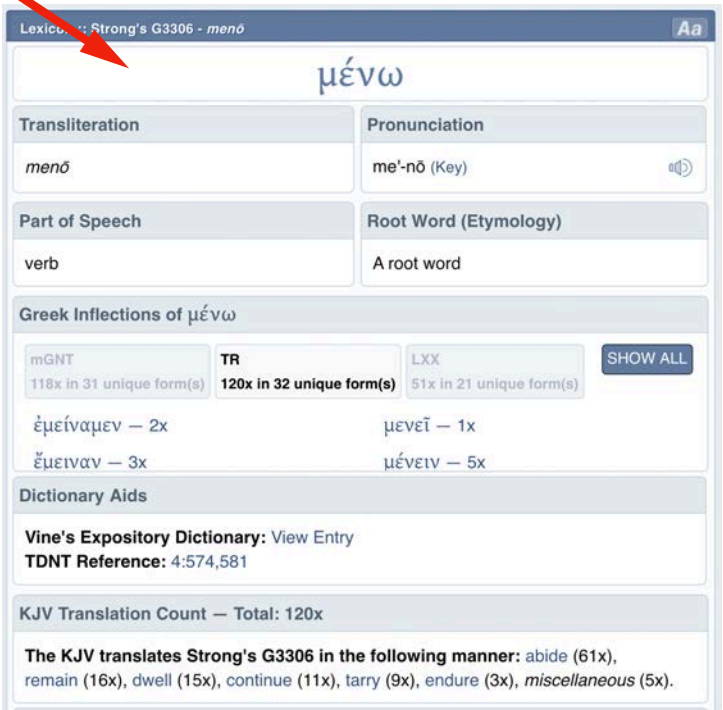
Case / Gender / Number

Prepositions









1

2

3

4

The word **Patience** comes from the Greek word *hypomone* is a compound word that means to be **Under** (preposition) and **Abide**. So the trying of our faith teaches us to learn to be under (covered) and Abide in Jesus!

If Conditions



If		G1487	εἰ *ei*	
thou be	PHRASE	G1488	εἶ *ei*	PARSE
the Son	PHRASE	G5207	υἱός *huios*	
of God	PHRASE	G2316	θεός *theos*	
command		G2036	εἶπον *eipon*	

- Since argument of the **If Condition** - “if you are the Son of God” - is in the **Indicative Mood**
- This is a **First Class** If Condition - we would say **Since**!

Old Testament



Finding the verb Stem

- Hebrews verbs can have a wide variety of meanings.
- Take for instance the Word for created - *bara*.
- It can mean anything from to shape / to make yourself fat!

- The way to know which meaning is intended for the verse we only need to look at the Stem.

Parsing Information

בָּרָא *bara'*

Stem: Qal
Aspect: Perfect

* The *Qal Perfect* verb form occurs 12,562 times in the Old Testament.

Lexicon :: Strong's H1254 - *bara'*

בָּרָא

Transliteration	Pronunciation
bara'	bä·rä' (Key)

Part of Speech	Root Word (Etymology)
verb	A primitive root

Dictionary Aids

TWOT Reference: 278

KJV Translation Count — Total: 54x

The KJV translates Strong's H1254 in the following manner: create (42x), creator (3x), choose (2x), make (2x), cut down (2x), dispatch (1x), done (1x), make fat (1x).

Outline of Biblical Usage [?]

I. to create, shape, form
  A. (Qal) to shape, fashion, create (always with God as subject)
    i. of heaven and earth
    ii. of individual man
    iii. of new conditions and circumstances
    iv. of transformations
  B. (Niphal) to be created
    i. of heaven and earth
    ii. of birth
    iii. of something new
    iv. of miracles
  C. (Piel)
    i. to cut down
    ii. to cut out
II. to be fat
  A. (Hiphil) to make yourselves fat

About Hebrew Verb Stems

A verb stem is an offshoot of the root that is used to indicate the properties of voice and aspect. In Hebrew there are seven major stems, each with its own characteristic spelling of the root that you will learn:

1. Qal Stem - Simple action, active voice
2. Nifal Stem - Simple action, passive voice
3. Piel Stem - Intensive action, active voice
4. Pual Stem - Intensive action, passive voice
5. Hifil Stem - Causal action, active voice
6. Hofal Stem - Causal action, passive voice
7. Hitpael Stem - Intensive action, reflexive voice

Note: The Qal stem is basic, the other stems are derived from it. Nearly 70% of verbs are Qal.



The shoresh is the root form of all of the verb stems

Stem	Type Action	Form	
Qal	Simple active	קָטַל	He killed
Niphal	Simple passive	נִקְטַל	He was killed
Piel	Intensive active	קִטֵּל	He destroyed
Pual	Intensive passive	קֻטַּל	He was destroyed
Hiphil	Causative active	הִקְטִיל	He caused death
Hophal	Causative passive	הָקְטַל	He was caused to kill
Hitpael	Intensive reflexive	הִתְקַטֵּל	He killed himself